



AMERICA: HELPING THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

Sudan is one of the highest foreign policy priorities for President Bush and his administration. The United States has been a leader in providing aid and in providing support to secure a stable and lasting peace in Sudan. While simultaneously providing for the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations throughout the country, the USG remains focused on pushing for the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA). The CPA and DPA are being worked in parallel so that peace and democracy come to all Sudanese, the genocide in Darfur is ended, and refugees and displaced people can return home.

U.S. Support to Humanitarian Assistance

- The U.S. is the largest single international donor to Sudan, providing 50% of the food the UN World Food Program's (WFP) total 2006 requirements for Sudan and 72% of confirmed contributions in Sudan overall. WFP relies on continued international support and the U.S. encourages all donor partners to maintain or increase contributions.
- The U.S. has provided \$2.6 billion in assistance to Sudan in FY 2005-2006, including a contribution of a million metric tons of food.

U.S. Support to Peacekeeping

- The U.S. continues to work with key donors, NATO allies, and African partners to strengthen AMIS during the transition period to a UN force. The UN is increasing its personnel and materiel support to AMIS.
- The U.S. supports 34 AMIS camps, maintenance of its vehicles and communications equipment, pre-deployment training of Rwandan and Senegalese troops, and airlifts of Rwandan troops.
- The U.S. has contributed more than \$300 million for AMIS since 2004; this figure represents in part additional funding provided by Congress in the FY 2006 supplemental.

U.S. Diplomatic Action Through the UN – A Call to Re-hat

- The United States worked successfully with partners in the United Nations Security Council on resolution 1706, adopted August 31, 2006, to transition the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to a United Nations peacekeeping operation. The African Union has consistently called for transition of AMIS to the UN without delay.
- AMIS has played a vital role in curbing large-scale, organized

violence in Darfur. Its current mandate ends on December 31, 2006, and the changing situation in Darfur requires a larger and more mobile force. Only a UN force can legitimately and credibly protect civilians, ensure humanitarian access, and fully carry out the extensive monitoring and implementation duties spelled out in the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA).

- The United States continues to call on the Sudanese Government of National Unity (GNU) to recognize the severity of the humanitarian crisis in Darfur and immediately agree to a transition of AMIS to the UN.

U.S. Support to the DPA

- The U.S. worked with the African Union (AU) to successfully broker an agreement between Sudan's Government of National Unity (GNU) and the largest rebel group, the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) led by Minni Minawi, who signed the DPA on May 5, 2006.
- The DPA establishes critical security, wealth-sharing, and powersharing arrangements that address the long-standing economic and political marginalization of Darfur. It establishes a formal dialogue and other mechanisms to address the interests of groups that sign the agreement at a later date.
- The U.S. and international partners are reaching out to those rebel factions that have not signed the DPA in an effort to quell the increasing violence and broaden support for the DPA. The DPA is in the interest of the people in Darfur.

U.S. Support to the CPA

- The U.S. helped broker the historic CPA, which was signed on January 9, 2005, ending 21 years of civil war.
- The CPA provides the framework for addressing the grievances of those living in the South and in other marginalized areas of Eastern Sudan and Darfur.
- Sudan has witnessed the founding of the GNU; the naming of Salva Kiir, a Southerner, as First Vice President; establishment of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS); the appointment of Southerners as GNU cabinet ministers; founding of many CPA-mandated commissions; and the return of more than half a million displaced people/refugees to the South. Revenue-sharing from Sudan's petroleum wealth is helping to establish nascent government institutions in Southern Sudan.